

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

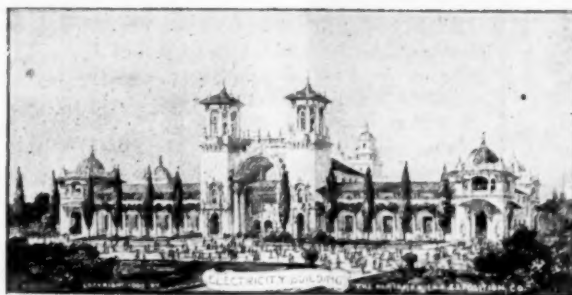


GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 22, 1901

FORTY-FIRST YEAR
No. 34.

WEEKLY



TWO PAN-AMERICAN BUILDINGS.—See next page.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY

144 & 146 Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.

EDITORIAL STAFF.**GEORGE W. YORK**, - - Editor-in-Chief.

DR. C. C. MILLER, } Department
E. E. HASTY, } Editors.
PROF. A. J. COOK, }

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

The Subscription Price of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

The Wrapper-Label Date of this paper indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec1" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1901.

Subscription Receipts.—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows you that the money has been received and duly credited.

Advertising Rates will be given upon application.

National Bee-Keepers' Association**OBJECTS:**

- To promote and protect the interests of its members.
- To prevent the adulteration of honey.
- To prosecute dishonest honey-dealers.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. WHITCOMB,
W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
A. I. ROOT,
E. T. ABBOTT,
P. H. ELWOOD,
E. R. ROOT,
THOS. G. NEWMAN,
G. M. DOOLITTLE,
W. F. MARKS,
J. M. HAMBAUGH,
C. P. DADANT,
DR. C. C. MILLER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ERNEST R. ROOT, President.
R. C. AIKIN, Vice-President.
DR. A. B. MASON, Secretary, Toledo, Ohio.

EUGENE SECOR, General Manager and Treasurer, Forest City, Iowa.

MEMBERSHIP DUES, \$1.00 a year.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the office of the American Bee Journal, when they will be forwarded to Mr. Secor, who will mail individual receipts.

A Celluloid Queen-Button is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.



NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one [of the buttons] as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it.

Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10 cents; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

Weekly Budget.

CLOSED SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.—It seems that some of our customers have forgotten that our office and store are closed Saturday afternoons from July 1 to Oct. 1.

MR. E. M. HUNT, son of M. H. Hunt, of Wayne Co., Mich., was married to Miss Jessica Sawtell, Tuesday, Aug. 13. Heartiest congratulations to them.

ON TO THE THOUSAND.—Still they come—those who are helping to make up the first 1000 members of the National Bee-Keepers' Association. These names have come to this office, with the dollar each, since our last issue:

GEO. W. HARRISON,
H. P. HENNINGSEN,
JOHN CONSER,
FRANK L. GOSS,
THEO. J. WOODWARD.

MR. H. W. CONGDON, of Hardin Co., Iowa, called on us Aug. 9. He was on his way to Buffalo, to visit the Pan-American Exposition, and also his parents who live near there. Mr. Congdon has between 40 and 50 colonies of bees, and hopes next year to establish out-apiaries. His crop this year, owing to the drouth, has not been very much. Still he is not discouraged.

DR. WILLIAM CRENSHAW, of Fulton Co., Ga., dropped in to see us Friday, Aug. 2, when on his way home from the national meeting of the dentists of America, at Milwaukee. Dr. Crenshaw has about a dozen colonies of bees, and is doing nicely with them. Of course, he keeps them more as a pleasurable pastime, in connection with his profession, rather than as a source of financial profit. The Doctor is a very pleasant gentleman to meet. Success to him.

MR. N. E. FRANCE, of Grant Co., Wis., inspector of apiaries for that State, will be the judge of the apiarian exhibits both at the State Fair in Milwaukee, Sept. 9 to 12, and at the Fair at Platteville, Sept. 17 to 20. The judging will be well done, and all will be satisfied.

Mr. France says he has been quite busy treating foul brood, and has had many obstacles to overcome the past year. But he says further that he has now gotten the disease pretty well stamped out of the State, and all remaining cases under quarantine control.

Oh, that every State had a bee-inspector, and every one equal to this one with a French name!

PAN-AMERICAN BUILDINGS.—On the preceding page we show two of the many beautiful buildings of the Pan-American Exposition.

The Agricultural Building contains exhibits of agricultural products, processes and articles pertaining to the farm, of a most interesting character. In these days of scientific farming the successful agriculturist finds it necessary to acquire a fair knowledge of many of the sciences. The agricultural exhibits show

many of the wonderful possibilities in farm work.

At the Pan-American Exposition, we understand, are shown the largest display of electrical machinery and appliances ever presented. Nearly every article is the very latest design, and the visitor will find novelties without number in this interesting division. The Electricity Building is of very rich and beautiful design, having a broad loggia on the southern side, while the roof-line is broken with domed towers.

Doubtless many of our readers will have an opportunity to see the Exposition while attending the annual meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association at Buffalo, next month—Sept. 10, 11 and 12.

HE WORKS STANDS.—In one of the recent issues of a certain bee-paper an old and experienced writer says, "I work 200 stands." Just think of working the "stands!" Wonder what he does with them? But quite likely he meant colonies instead of stands. It's almost beyond understanding how some bee-keepers stand around and still talk about their stands of bees. Or, perhaps they'll say they had so many hives in the spring, and increased to twice as many "hives." They don't say whether they bought the extra hives from some bee-supply dealer, or got them by "inbreeding!"

Of course they mean colonies, and not "stands" or "hives."

A **BADGE PIN** for the members of the National Bee-Keepers' Association is thus suggested by Mr. N. E. France:

"I wish the National Bee-Keepers' Association would adopt some design for a badge pin, and every member have one to wear. The one used at Chicago is good enough. I could relate several instances where persons have asked what that bee-keeper's badge represented. (I wear one all the time.) I answer always, 'National Bee-Keepers' Association.' In one case I was called to settle a dispute about bees, and was introduced as State Inspector and member of the National Bee-Keepers' Association. The fact that I belonged to said Association seemed to settle all dispute, and both were willing to leave their troubles for my settlement. Neither of them belonged to the State or National organization of bee-keepers, but they will join them both at our next meeting."

Hurrah for a badge pin for the members of the National Bee-Keepers' Association! Why not adopt one at the Buffalo meeting? True, the badge pin used at the Chicago convention last year is all right. Why not adopt it!

SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white)....	\$.70	\$1.20	\$2.75	\$5.00
Sweet Clover (yellow)....	1.00	1.80	4.25	8.00
Alsike Clover90	1.70	3.75	7.00
White Clover	1.00	1.90	4.50	8.50
Alfalfa Clover80	1.40	3.25	6.00

Prices subject to market changes.
 Single pound 5 cents more than the 5-pound rate, and 10 cents extra for postage and sack.
 Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight, or 10 cents per pound if wanted by mail.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
 144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

41st YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 22, 1901.

No. 34.

Editorial.

Beware of Honey-Dealing Frauds!

Such caution, not many years ago, was absolutely necessary. It was our privilege, as well as enthusiastic pleasure, to help drive out of business a few of the most daring honey-sharks that ever "sharked." And so far as we know they are not "sharking" bee-keepers now, we are glad to say. Many of our readers have at least pecuniary reasons for remembering the Horrie-Wheadon-McConkey crowd that a few years ago so successfully fleeced the unsuspecting honey-producers, here in Chicago. Just now we are not aware of any here that are getting ready to "do up" the "easy" bee-keeper. And yet it is always well to be on one's guard, for no one knows just when the wolf will show his claws through his sheepish covering.

It is a pretty good rule to make a thorough investigation before shipping honey—or anything else, for that matter—to new firms or strangers. The facilities are fairly ample in these days, to learn of the financial responsibility and character of those who solicit the products of the apiary and farm. Also, it is generally true that an old and established firm can do as well, if not better, with any produce entrusted to them, than can new firms. At any rate, we should hesitate a long time before changing from "the old and tried" to the new and untried. The latter may be all right, of course; and then, again, they may not. But if you must experiment with new dealers, our advice is to ship no more at a time than you can afford to lose—until you are satisfied they are honorable and satisfactory in their business conduct.

We can assure you that it isn't pleasant to feel the necessity of giving such caution as the foregoing, as it may be an injustice to some splendid new firms; and yet, the good and well-meaning must sometimes suffer on account of the fraudulent actions of those for whom they are not in any way responsible. But such is the stern law of public trade and dealing. It is hard, and yet there seems to be no other safe way of escape.

Seasonable Articles, that is, articles given at the right time for putting into practice the suggestions contained in them, have been strongly urged at times. What is the use of giving advice about a thing just as the time of year has ended when that advice can be put into practice, and nearly a year must intervene before the next opportunity to try

it? In spite of that, F. L. Thompson advocates in the Progressive Bee-Keeper that the close of the swarming season is the best time to discuss the swarming problem. And he gives reasons for it that are not to be despised. Right when a thing is yet fresh in mind with all its particulars is a better time to give it than to wait till particulars are partly forgotten, and enthusiasm has died away. One trouble is, that if a year is allowed to elapse, in many cases, if not in most cases, the bee-keeper concludes he will not write at all.

A horticulturist once gave as a rule for the best time to prune trees, "Prune when your knife is sharp." It may be a good thing for the readers of this journal to follow something like the same rule.

Whenever you have any item that you think would benefit some other bee-keeper, sit right down and write it off, in season or out of season. Sometimes some little thing will be learned, and just because it is a little thing it is not thought worth while to send it. Bee-keeping is largely made up of little things, and many a beginner strikes upon a little thing that some of the veterans have not yet learned, and will be glad to know.

When you have gained some new light, send it in. If it is something that is so generally known that it is not worth while to print it, you need not feel hurt that it does not appear in print. But the danger of that is small. A good many things bear repeating.

Don't be afraid to add your mite.

A Novel Method of Feeding Back to get unfinished sections completed is thus given in the Bee-Keepers' Review by Fred H. Fargo:

The honey to be fed back, which may consist of unfinished sections, or any combs of suitable honey from three to four pounds in quantity, is daily placed in a hive (the entrance to which must be contracted to admit only one or two bees at a time) a few rods from the apiary, and not a great distance from the colony upon which are placed the unfinished sections to be completed. A section of honey, bruised so that the honey is ready to run, and covered with bees, is then taken from the colony upon which are the unfinished sections, and placed in the hive containing the honey to be fed. Or, we can place a section or piece of comb honey on the alighting-board and leave it there until sufficient bees from this colony are taking the honey, then place in the hive as above stated.

These bees, thus carried from their home and placed in a hive containing honey, will work back and forth between this hive and their home, carrying the honey to the latter, and the strange part of it is that they will defend both hives from robbers.

In selecting the colony to do this work, choose one containing good workers that will protect their own home against the intruding robber-bees. The fact that the work of carry-

ing away the honey is commenced by bees that are all from one colony accounts for their combining in a defense of the spoil.

Commenting upon this, Editor Hutchinson says:

"If one had broken pieces of comb honey, that method might be all right; but for the feeding of extracted honey I think that I should prefer a regular feeder that could be set upon the top of the hive in which the work is being done."

It is barely possible, however, that in some cases there would be an advantage in Mr. Fargo's plan, even when feeding extracted honey. May there not be an advantage in the fact that the bees are getting something from outside the hive? Some have complained that after a time the bees showed some weariness about working on feed in the hive, although it is possible this was only when feeding on sugar syrup.

There is one view of the case in which Mr. Fargo's plan might be an advantage, even if most of the feeding were done in the usual way. It is probably always the case that when there are sections to be finished, there are at the same time sections that contain only a small amount of honey, that amount being so small that instead of trying to get them finished by feeding back it is better to have them emptied out by the bees so as to be used as baits the next season. If it is true that in all cases the bees will defend the robbed pile as Mr. Fargo says (there seems some reason to believe it when it is remembered that there is often severe fighting among robbers), then two birds may be killed with one stone. When the light sections are put in a pile to be emptied out for baits, as is the practice of many, instead of letting all the bees of the apiary work upon them, just take Mr. Fargo's plan, and let the honey be all used by one colony.

Washing Black Combs.—It is well known that combs become black with age, especially those in which brood is reared, but it is not so generally known that when such combs are filled with water and allowed to stand a few days the water becomes inky black. It is reasonable to suppose that when so much of the dark color is soaked out by water, at least some of it will be absorbed by honey, hence it has been the practice for some time, when a choice article of white extracted honey was wanted for show purposes, to use only new combs for extracting. It is suggested in Gleanings in Bee-Culture that the same end may be reached by washing the coloring-matter out of the old combs. "Lay the combs flat, fill the cells with water from the nose of a watering-can, then after soaking throw the water out with an extractor."

Contributed Articles.

Making Swarms—How It Is Done.

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

ON page 478, is an extract on "Close Imitation of Natural Swarming," by G. M. Doolittle. A Langstroth-Simplicity hive makes a very convenient box with the entrance closed, and a board nailed on the bottom, for a clustering-box. You can set up the box open side outward, as he says, and shake the bees from the combs directly into the box, instead of waiting for them to run in, as in hiving. They will begin to cluster at the top end of the box at once. If you have two or more swarms come out at one time and cluster together, or you have after or second swarms with more queens than one, and you wish to separate them, shake them into the clustering-box and let them stay for half or three-quarters of an hour, and the bees will ball the surplus queens, and roll down to the lower edge of the box, and you can cage them and then measure out the bees with a tin dipper, pour them down in front of the hives, and let them run in, the same as hiving a natural swarm.

I once caged eight virgin queens from one after-swarm, and saved them all. They are naturally reared, and usually good ones. In that case the bees hunt out the surplus queens for you. Sometimes they ball every queen, but not usually. It is an easy matter to tell whether every division you make has a queen, by the actions of the bees. Bees in a clustering-box, or hived on empty frames without a queen, will very soon manifest uneasiness, and begin to run about, etc. But if they have a queen they remain quiet. They will accept any strange queen—even virgins will be accepted, or a queen-cell, or a frame of brood containing eggs and unsealed larvae.

Four years ago I had an observation hive in the wood-house, and the bees were passing out and in through a knot-hole. One of the boys wanted to see bees flying out and in through that knot-hole, so I went to work. I set up my clustering-box in the shade, went to a populous colony, carefully took out a frame of brood and adhering bees, shook the bees into the clustering-box, and as the bees were gathering nectar rapidly there was enough shaken on the bees and in the box to cause them to gorge themselves completely. I placed the comb back in the hive and closed it; I had not disturbed the old colony, either with smoke or drumming, so they went right along with their labor as usual. I went to four different colonies and took the bees from one comb, each in the same manner. I had my smoker on hand in case I needed it, but I did not have to use it. I was careful not to get the queen from any hive. I took a frame of brood from two different hives, inserting an empty frame in their places. It was in the middle of the day, so the old bees were nearly all in the field.

I placed the two combs with the adhering bees in a hive, and hived the cluster, and placed them in the wood-house, and now the boys have the satisfaction of seeing how the loaded bees throw themselves into that knot-hole instead of alighting on the outside and crawling in, as one would naturally suppose they would. The two boys take a great interest in the bees, so I am giving them lessons by actual demonstration.

One can make nuclei for queen-fertilizing or introducing at any time, in the above manner. If there is no unsealed nectar to shake out with the bees, sprinkle them with diluted honey or melted sugar of the right consistency, so they will fill themselves. Be careful not to excite robbers at any time when the bees are not gathering freely. If there is danger, go through the operation just at night. I learned all those kinks of making swarms, nuclei, introducing queens, etc., in old box-hive times, from my old friend Wellhausen, years ago. It takes all the fight out of a bee when gorged with sweet, and shaking them into a clustering-box and letting them stand awhile. They can then be hived and placed where we want them. They are to all intents like a natural swarm. One can take a pint of bees, more or less, from a populous colony, and, for that matter, from a dozen colonies, mix them all up in a clustering-box, and make a good swarm without perceptibly weakening the old colonies, and you get bees of all ages, the same as in natural swarming; and I have always thought that it makes them work with an extra vim.

I have occasionally received a queen from some friend, and have no colony that I wanted to introduce her to. So I would make a swarm for her from several different colonies. As soon as the bees manifest their queenlessness, hive them and let the queen run in with them, and the job is done.

In introducing a virgin, hive them on empty frames, and let them stand for a few hours, say over night, before giving them a frame of brood and honey. For I always like to "set them up in housekeeping," as sometimes they are not satisfied and will start queen-cells if given eggs and larvae at once. When we hive a swarm, sometimes the weather turns bad for a few days, and then they need honey in the hive, or ought to be fed.

I have moved my bees at times from one position to another by shaking and brushing them from their combs into a clustering-box, moved the hive to the new stand, and then after letting them stand awhile run them into the hive, and they are moved.

Orange Co., Calif.

Italianizing Colonies of Black Bees.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes thus: "I am a beginner in bee-keeping and wish to know how I can best manage to Italianize ten or twelve colonies of black bees, with the view of being least liable to go wrong. I am taking the American Bee Journal and am so captivated with it that I read each number over and over before I file it away for binding. And so I should like to have you answer through that paper, and then I shall have your answer where it will not get lost."

Well, your last thought is one not often hinted at, and I must confess it is a good one, where bee-papers are properly filed away for future reference. I have mine so filed, and there are few things in the back volumes of these papers, which are of practical value to the apiarist, but what I can turn to them in a very short time. If more of our bee-keepers realized the value of the back numbers of the bee-paper they are taking, there would be more wisdom in our ranks than is often manifested, and less bee-papers found among the bundles the "paper-rags-buyer" carries off after visiting their homes.

But to the question: The Italianizing of your apiary depends upon whether you are desirous of doing all the work yourself, and thus learning all the little kinks of queen-rearing, or whether you simply wish to have all of your bees of the Italian variety as speedily as possible, with no further attention being paid to the matter. If the latter, then I would advise buying untested queens of some reliable dealer; learn through him how to introduce them safely, and when introduced successfully you will have solved the matter.

If, on the other hand, you would like to know something of queen-rearing yourself, (and no bee-keeper is fully a competent bee-keeper until he is perfectly familiar with this part of the work), then buy a queen of two different queen-breeders, each one being good enough to stock an apiary with, and rear queens from one and drones from the other. Keep down all black drones by using only worker-combs in the brood-chambers of the black colonies, except a little piece three or four inches square in one comb, keeping that comb in a certain position in each hive, so that once every three weeks you can take these combs from the hives and shave the heads from the nearly mature drones.

Then if you paint that portion of the top-bar red, right over where the drone-comb is, you can at once tell where this comb is, should the frame get misplaced, from any reason, and if you have this comb near the top-bar to the frame, and keep the frame next to the side of the hive, you will rarely have to decapitate the drones more than twice any season, for it is natural for the bees to store honey at the top of the outside frames, and as soon as honey is stored in the comb, that ends the drones for that year. In this way you will have no black drones, and if your neighbors do not keep bees, and there are no colonies of black bees in the timber in any woods not nearer than four miles of you, you will have little difficulty in having the majority of your queens purely mated, after which your apiary will keep Italian, no matter whether you increase to 1,000 colonies, or allow them to remain at their present number.

But should there be black and hybrid drones in your neighborhood, do not become discouraged, for your young queens would give, practically speaking, pure Italian drones, so that the next year the most of your queens will mate with these, when, by selection after you have seen the progeny, you can soon have the apiary stocked with none but Italians.

By adopting this plan of rearing your own queens you

will get a schooling which, in after life, you would not part with for a considerable amount of money.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



(Continued from page 502.)

No. 11.—Practical Lessons for Beginners in Bee-Culture.

BY J. D. GEHRING.

I BELIEVE, Mr. Bond, I promised yesterday to tell you about robbing in the apiary, when I could get a good opportunity to do so. Well, I've just noticed something about this drone-beheading business that has brought the matter to mind again—I mean those shavings from the drone-comb which I carelessly allowed to fall to the ground at my feet. This is a good time to direct your attention to it, because I believe that fully seven out of every ten instances when robbing breaks out among bees, it is owing to some violation of an important rule—some thoughtless transgression of the law of vigilance, which in an apiary is always in force.

"The sight of those drone-head shavings reminds me of an experience with the worst case of robbing I have ever been compelled to deal with. It was my first experience in api-surgery—the process of drone-decapitation. I went from hive to hive in my search for drones and sliced all the drone-brood I could find. I found it harder work than I had anticipated, and it took more time than I had counted on. And, several other things that proved to be of considerable importance in the course of that experience I failed to see—or foresee. I would better say.

"Well, I was at the sixth hive in the course of my work when, suddenly I thought—but the fact is I had been too eagerly engaged in the work to notice anything else going on around me—I heard a noise like that of a swarm of bees going over my head. For the first time since I had begun the job I looked up—and for about a minute by the clock I kept looking. It took that long for my startled mind to realize what was going on in my little apiary.

"Robbing!" I exclaimed aloud to myself, when I had finally taken in the most prominent signs and symptoms of the case.

"Under ordinary circumstances I would have tried to figure out the cause, or course, of this sudden outbreak, before doing anything else—my mental machinery is built that way—but I had quick wit enough, for the moment, to see that this was no ordinary case of robbing. This was plainly evident to the naked eye, for the air was full of bees, as I had never seen the like before; and they were darting—not merely flying, mind you, Mr. Bond—in every direction, and with a noise which I can't describe, but which sounded in my ears for weeks after.

"It is not usual for me to lose my head on the occasion of an accident, or a sudden, unexpected, frightful occurrence, but on this occasion I was completely 'upset' for—I can't exactly say how long. I noticed, however, that the greater part of the flying bees were near the two hives I had first operated on, so I went there to investigate. On my way I noticed a great many bees crawling around on the ground, and, on looking down to find out the cause, I saw that they were busy on the drone-brood shavings. These, it seemed, contained more or less honey, and as I had carelessly scattered them about each of the six hives treated, they made quite an attractive mess for the bees.

"But that was not all, as I found when I came near the end of the row, for there stood the second of those hives open—I had forgotten to replace the cover. This alone is often enough to start robbing in an apiary, but here it was aggravated by a combination of circumstances. These circumstances, however, could not have combined to operate against me had I been thoroughly informed as to certain details. I did not then know that the afternoon would not do as well as the forenoon for such a job of manipulation. Neither did I then know that it was not a good time for such a job when all the colonies are comparatively idle and apparently quiet. And I was also ignorant of the fact that bees are never idle or quiet during the daytime unless there is no honey in the fields.

"The fact is—and I may as well own it, Mr. Bond—I had at that time a slight attack of a complaint known as 'big-head.' Nearly all bee-keepers have had it, more or less severely—usually during a fever caused by unexpected success. I imagined that I had already mastered the intricate science of bee-culture when, in truth, I had many of

the most important things yet to learn. I had made the mistake, too, of supposing that because I had read two or three kinds of bee-books I had nothing more to learn. I have since learned that many essentials in the course of successful bee-keeping can not be found in bee-books—not because those who write bee-literature are not thoroughly informed, but because many things come to our knowledge by experience, and can be learned in no other way.

"Well, I said to myself—I thought out loud during that exciting experience, Mr. Bond—this is a sweetness! If only I knew what to do! But I can't think of a blessed thing I ever knew about robbing! And it's getting worse and worse all the time, too! The fracas is on all along the line—and getting worse at the other end, I declare!"

"At this moment I heard some one shouting my name, and on looking around I saw my dear little wife—any possible source of help was dear to me just then—standing in the kitchen doorway, gesticulating, and shouting: 'Shut the hives, John! Shut the hives, quick!'

"I didn't at once understand what she meant by 'hives,' not being aware that more than one was open, but I had sense enough to return to me so that I could see the hive right before me and the cover by its side. I had been too completely dumbfounded to see that first important thing to be done toward controlling the robbers! I quickly put that cover on, and then looked to see where my wife had seen another all the way from the house. She pointed toward the end of the line of the six hives. I ran in that direction and slapped the cover on that hive in a jiffy. In the first flush of excitement ensuing my discovery of robbing going on, I had left the hive without replacing the cover, and the robbers had discovered my mistake before I did."

"What did you do next?" queried Mr. Bond. We were walking toward the honey-house as I was talking; and, as I opened the door and asked him to walk in and take a seat, I answered:

"The next thing I did was promptly to execute another suggestion my wife made to me, and partly executed herself when she came running toward the apiary with an armful of quilts and pieces of carpet, calling as she ran, 'Here, John! Take these and throw one over each of the hives most in danger. It will confuse them a little for a while, anyway.' And then she wanted to know whether she hadn't better get her bee-veil and help me get out of the scrape! I tell you, Mr. Bond, it never pays to ignore our women-folks in this business. They remember things better than most of us men, and they nearly always know what to do in sudden and perplexing emergencies."

"Did that put a stop to the robbing?" Mr. Bond inquired, as though not having heard the last sentence.

"Well, no," I replied, "not altogether; though it seemed to bother the robbers for awhile, as my wife suggested it would. But by this time I had recovered my wits, and was now ready for further development. I didn't dare to close, or even to contract very much, the entrance-spaces of the hives, because of the heat in the hives and outside. I had smothered a fine colony in that way the year before, and by the same process also ruined two supers full of nicely finished section-honey.

"Not knowing what I could do further to stop the robbing I got my sprinkling can and for an hour or more kept the hives where the bees were the most aggressive wet all the time. Soon after, night came on; and that put a stop to the business for that day.

"Before I went to bed that night I got out my bee-journals and looked them over for articles on 'robbing.' I found some good things on the subject, and stored them 'for keeps' in my memory. No doubt I had read these articles when the numbers containing them first came to hand, but not having an acute case of robbing on my hands at the time I did not charge my memory with the subject-matter, and hence my forgettery took charge of it instead.

"Well, one of the articles on robbing advised the putting of straw or hay in front of the entrance of the hive that was being robbed, and then keeping it wet by sprinkling water on it at frequent intervals. That struck me as a good idea and I determined to try it next day if robbing recommenced.

"Another of the articles said, 'Take the hive that is being robbed and carry it into your cellar, if you have one and it's handy, and leave it there for a few days.' I thought that was a capital scheme, too, and resolved to try it next day, if necessary.

"In another article I found the prescription highly recommended, to change the location of the beleaguered hive, reverse the entrance-front, and cover the hive with a

piece of carpet to disguise it. I am not now certain that this triple-advice was given by the same author, but I am sure that I used it next day in that combination, and with satisfactory results.

"The straw recipe I used next day on those of the hives that were not badly afflicted, and it worked splendidly. I liked it especially because it called for no lifting or carrying of the heavy hive. I have often tried that since, and always with success.

"But the cellar recipe took the cake, of course—that is, as far as effectiveness went. It suited me too, because I wanted to test all these methods, and because I had a cellar; and also because it happens to be handy for emergencies caused by bee-fracases, as you probably remember, Mr. Bond.

(To be continued.)



The People of Rochester, N. Y., vs. The Bees.

On page 483 we published a statement from General Manager Secor concerning the lawsuit between the city of Rochester, N. Y., and Mr. W. R. Taunton, a bee-keeper residing there. The National Bee-Keepers' Association helped defend Mr. Taunton, and of course won as usual.

Mr. Secor has forwarded the following copy of the brief submitted by Attorney Frederick L. Dutcher, counsel for the defendant:

POLICE COURT, CITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.
THE PEOPLE, vs. TAUNTON.

Memorandum for Defendant.

The defendant was arrested upon a warrant based upon an ordinance passed by the Common Council of the City of Rochester on April last, which provides in substance that no bees shall be kept or maintained within the limits of the City of Rochester, *without the permission in writing of the lot owners owning lots within one hundred feet of the hives within which any bees are desired to be kept or maintained.*

At the trial, the defendant moved that the warrant be dismissed and the defendant discharged, upon the grounds:

First.—That the ordinance upon which the warrant is based and which defendant is accused of violating, is *unconstitutional and void.*

Secondly.—That the ordinance in question is not fair, impartial and reasonable, but is *oppressive.*

Thirdly.—That the ordinance in question is *an unlawful attempt on the part of the Common Council to delegate its powers to private individuals.*

Upon this motion, the defendant will not discuss the question whether the Common Council has power to prohibit the keeping of bees, as that question does not arise under this ordinance.

In the first place, the question whether the ordinance is unconstitutional, or whether it violates some other principle of law is a question of law for the Court, and must be decided irrespective of the facts in any particular case.

In *People ex rel. Kemmer v. Durston*, 119 N. Y., at page 578, the Court says: "If it can not be made to appear that a law is in conflict with the Constitution, by argument deduced from the language of the law itself or from matters of which a court can take judicial notice, then the act must stand. The testimony of expert or other witnesses is not admissible to show that in carrying out a law enacted by the legislature, some provision of the constitution may possibly be violated."

In the *Matter of Elevated Railroad*, 70 N. Y., at page 327, the Court holds that a Court can not take proof of facts for the purpose of showing a statute valid and regular upon its face to be unconstitutional.

So that the question whether the ordinance is fair, impartial and reasonable must be determined from the ordinance itself.

In *Beach on Public Corporations*, Sec. 512, the learned author says: "It is a well-settled principle that a municipal by-law or ordinance must be reasonable. The Courts will decline to enforce it, it will be declared void as a matter of law."

And again at Section 514, the same author says: "It is, of course, a question of law and not of fact for the Court, and not for the jury, whether any specific ordinance is so unreasonable as to be void."

FIRST.

The ordinance is passed under the so-called police powers of the City, but the police powers of the City are not above the Constitution and are subject to the control of the Courts.

In *Re Jacobs*, 98 N. Y. 98, at page 110, the Court says: "These citations are sufficient to show that the police power is not without limitations, and that in its exercise the legislature must respect the great fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. If this were otherwise, the power of the legislature would be practically without limitation. In the assumed exercise of the police power in the interest of the health, the welfare or the safety of the public, every right of the citizen might be invaded and every constitutional barrier swept away. Under the mere guise of police regulations, personal rights and private property can not be arbitrarily invaded, and the determination of the legislature is not final or conclusive. It matters not that the legislature may, in the title to the act or in its body, declare that it is intended for the improvement of the public health. Such a declaration does not conclude the courts, and they must yet determine the fact declared and enforce the supreme law."

SECOND.

The ordinance is unconstitutional for two reasons. First, it is an attempt to take property without due process of law; and, secondly, the ordinance denies the equal protection of the law, as guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution.

In *Stewart v. Palmer*, 74 N. Y. 183, due process of law is defined as follows: "Due process of law is not confined to judicial proceedings, but extends to every case which may deprive a citizen of life, liberty, or property, whether the proceeding be judicial, administrative, or executive in its nature."

In *Re Jacobs*, supra, the facts were that the legislature passed a statute prohibiting the making of cigars in tenement houses in New York and Brooklyn. The Court of Appeals set the statute aside as unconstitutional upon the ground that it was depriving persons of property without due process of law. The Court says, at page 104: "What does this act attempt to do? In form, it makes it a crime for a cigar-maker in New York and Brooklyn, the only cities in the State having a population exceeding 500,000, to carry on a perfectly lawful trade in his own home. Whether he owns the tenement house or has hired a room therein for the purpose of prosecuting his trade, he can not manufacture therein his own tobacco into cigars for his own use or for sale, and he will become a criminal for doing that which is perfectly lawful outside of the two cities named—everywhere else, so far as we are able to learn, in the whole world."

In the case at bar, the ordinance makes it lawful to keep bees in one part of the city, provided certain consents can be given; but to keep the bees in another part of the city would be unlawful if the consents were not obtained.

The Court further says in the case cited, at page 105: "The constitutional guaranty that no person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law, may be violated without the physical taking of property for public or private use. Property may be destroyed, or its value may be annihilated; it is owned and kept for some useful purpose, and it has no value unless it can be used. Its capability for enjoyment and adaptability to some use are essential characteristics and attributes without which property can not be conceived; and, hence, any law which destroys it or its value, or takes away any of its essential attributes, deprives the owner of his property."

In *Butchers' Union Co. v. Crescent City Co.*, 111 U. S. 746, Judge Field says: "The common businesses and callings of life, the ordinary trades and pursuits, which are innocent in themselves, and have been followed in all communities from time immemorial, must, therefore, be free in this country to all alike upon the same terms. The right to pursue them without let or hindrance, except that which is applied to all persons of the same age, sex and condition, is a distinguishing privilege of citizens of the United States, and an essential element of that freedom which they claim as their birth-right." In the same case, Judge Bradley says: "I hold that the liberty of pursuit, the right to follow any of the ordinary callings of life, is one of the privileges of a citizen of the United States, of which he can not be deprived without invading his right to liberty within the meaning of the constitution."

In the case at bar, the ordinance attempts to deprive a person of his property and prevent its use at the mere will of a private individual. The duly constituted authorities of the City do not act in the matter at all, but turn over their powers to private citizens who are taking the liberty at their own sweet will to destroy the property

belonging to another. Can there be any question but that this is taking property without due process of law?

Secondly.—The ordinance is unconstitutional because it denies the equal protection of the law, as guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution. Upon this point, we will call the attention of the Court to the case of *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U. S. 356. In this case, the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco passed an ordinance which provided that it should be unlawful for any person to establish, maintain or carry on a laundry within the corporate limits of the City of San Francisco, without first having obtained the consent of the Board of Supervisors, except the same be located in a building constructed either of brick or stone. It will be noticed that in the San Francisco ordinance the consent of officials was required, while in the ordinance which we are discussing, only the consent of private individuals is required. An ordinance which requires the consent of officials is certainly more reasonable and proper than one which requires the consent of individuals. Public officials are bound not only by the dictates of their consciences, but also by the weight of their judicial oath, and are responsible to the people for their actions; while private individuals can act at their own sweet will. In speaking of this ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, the Supreme Court of the United States says, during the progress of its opinion: "We are not able to concur in that interpretation of the power conferred upon the supervisors. There is nothing in the ordinances which points to such a regulation of the business of keeping and conducting laundries. They seem intended to confer, and actually do confer, not a discretion to be exercised upon a consideration of the circumstances of each case, but a naked and arbitrary power to give or withhold consent, not only as to places, but as to persons. The power given to them is not confided to their discretion in the legal sense of that term, but is granted to their mere will. It is purely arbitrary and acknowledges neither guidance nor restraint." And, again: "It does not prescribe a rule and conditions, for the regulation of the use of property for laundry purposes, to which all similarly situated may conform. It allows without restriction the use for such purposes of buildings of brick or stone; but as to wooden buildings constituting nearly all those in previous use, it divides the owners or occupiers into two classes, not having respect to their personal character and qualifications for the business, nor the situation and nature and adaptation of the buildings themselves, but merely by an arbitrary line, on one side of which are those who are permitted to pursue their industry by the mere will and consent of the supervisors, and on the other those from whom that consent is withheld, at their mere will and pleasure. And both classes are alike only in this: that they are tenants at will, under the supervisors, of their means of living." And, again: "For the very idea that one man may be compelled to hold his life, or the means of living, or any material right essential to the enjoyment of life, at the mere will of another, seems to be intolerable in any country where freedom prevails, as being the essence of slavery itself." And, again: "The same principle has been more freely extended to the quasi-legislative acts of inferior municipal bodies in respect to which it is an ancient jurisdiction of judicial tribunals to pronounce upon the reasonableness and consequent validity of their by-laws." And, again: "Though the law itself be fair on its face and impartial in appearance, yet, if it is applied and administered by public authority with an evil eye and an unequal hand, so as practically to make unjust and illegal discriminations between persons in similar circumstances, material to their rights, the denial of equal justice is still within the prohibition of the Constitution." And, again: "The discrimination is therefore illegal, and the public administration which enforces it is a denial of the equal protection of the laws and a violation of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution. The imprisonment of the petitioners is therefore illegal, and they must be discharged."

No authority is needed except the case cited. A reading of the complete opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States will show that that high judicial authority condemned in the most severe terms ordinances like the one which we are discussing, as being not only not reasonable, but a denial of the equal protection of the law.

THIRD.

The ordinance is void, because it is not fair, impartial and reasonable, but is oppressive.

In *Beach on Public Corporations*, Sec. 90, the author says: "A city, although fully authorized to enact ordinances, can not pass unreasonable ones. The ordinance of a city must be reasonable. It must not be oppressive; it must not be partial or unfair." The same

author says, at Section 512: "It is a well-settled principle that a municipal law or ordinance must be reasonable."

In *Dillon on Municipal Corporations*, Sec. 319, the author says: "In this country, the courts have often affirmed that general incidental power of municipal corporations to make ordinances, but have always declared that ordinances passed in virtue of the implied power, must be reasonable and consonant with the general powers and purposes of the corporation, and not inconsistent with the laws or policy of the state."

In the case of *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, supra, also held that municipal corporations must be reasonable.

Can it be said that the ordinance which we are discussing is reasonable?

It does not provide that citizens living within one hundred feet must give their permission to keep bees, but that the owners of lots wherever they may live must give such permission. These owners might live in New York, Buffalo, or in Europe, and have no personal interest in the matter, and yet their permission is required. Again, under this ordinance, permission might be obtained, and then, immediately afterwards, the lots within one hundred feet of the place where bees are to be kept might be sold, and permission would have to be obtained of the new owners.

Under this ordinance, a person who owns a lot in the outskirts of the City, a mile from any dwelling, might not be permitted to keep bees, while a person living in a thickly populated district can keep bees, if he get the requisite permission. In other words, under this ordinance, the owner of a lot in the center of a city or adjoining a school-house, may be permitted to keep bees, while a person owning a lot in the outskirts of the City would not be permitted to keep bees. In fact many illustrations might be given, and will readily suggest themselves to the mind of the Court, of the purely arbitrary character of this ordinance and the unjust manner in which it may operate. The private citizen, from mere caprice or ill-temper or bad feeling against the bee-owner may deprive him of the use of his property.

In fact, the right depends wholly upon the personal inclinations and caprice of adjoining lot owners.

FOURTH.

The ordinance in question is an unlawful attempt to delegate the powers conferred by law upon the Common Council to private individuals.

Article Two, Section 12, of the City Charter, provides that the Common Council "has authority to enact ordinances not inconsistent with the Laws of the State, for the government of the City and the management of its business, for the preservation of good order, peace and good health, for the safety and welfare of its inhabitants and the protection and security of their property."

This statute plainly contemplates that the discretion as to whether a certain thing is or is not a nuisance must be vested in the Common Council; but in the ordinance in question, that body has not determined that bees are a nuisance, or that they should only be kept in certain prescribed portions of the City, but the Common Council has turned its powers and its discretions entirely over to private individuals. That the Common Council has not passed upon the question as to whether or not bees shall be kept, is illustrated by the fact that with the requisite permission of adjoining lot owners, bees can be kept in every lot in the City of Rochester. There is an ordinance in force which provides against intoxication in public places; but suppose an ordinance should be passed which would provide that a person might be intoxicated in a public place, provided he could get the written permission of every person owning property within a certain distance of the place where he desired to get drunk—could such an ordinance be supported in the Courts? And yet, such an ordinance would be precisely like the one in question.

In *Birdsall v. Clark*, 73 N. Y. 73, the Court holds that public powers of trusts devolved by law or charter upon the Common Council or governing body of a municipal corporation, to be exercised by or when and in such manner as it shall judge best, can not be delegated by such body to others.

The ordinance is not a determination by the Common Council that the preservation of good order, peace and health, the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the city, and the protection and security of their property demands that bees shall not be kept; but the ordinance leaves such questions entirely to the determination of private individuals. Under the ordinance, there is absolutely no restriction to the keeping of bees in any part of the city, providing the bee-owner can obtain the consent of his adjacent lot owners. There can be no ques-

tion but that under the several points made above, the ordinance in question is void and can not be enforced; and it follows that the defendant should be discharged.

FREDERICK L. DUTCHER,
Attorney for defendant.
John A. Barhite, of Counsel.
Rochester, N. Y.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Late Transferring—Feeding for Winter.

1. Would you advise me to transfer (by the "Heddon short method") those colonies in box-hives to dovetailed, with full sheets of foundation?

2. If I should, and they failed to gather stores enough for the winter, what should be done with them?

NEVADA.

ANSWERS.—1. It will probably be better to wait till next year before transferring.

2. If you transfer upon foundation, and the bees do not gather enough for winter, the only thing is to feed. The danger is that you will feed too late. Better feed in August or early September, then if the bees do gather enough no harm will be done.

Transferring Bees.

I have just transferred a colony of bees as described in the catalog of the A. I. Root Co., and while the bees are working well in the new hive, there seem to be a great many hanging around the old box, going in and coming out, with dead bees and larvæ. Is this right? The old box is about 10 feet from the new hive.

MISSISSIPPI.

ANSWER.—As you say you have just transferred, I take it that the second drive has not yet been made, in which case it is all right that the bees left in the old hive should be still at work there. As to their carrying out dead bees and larvæ, there may be something wrong and there may not. A few dead bees and larvæ do not signify. If many, the danger is that you drummed out too close, not leaving enough bees in the old hive to keep alive the larvæ and young bees just ready to emerge. But there is nothing to be done for that now. Ten feet is rather too far to have the old hive from the new one. One or two feet would be better; then when you make the second drive the bees would more readily find the new hive than if their location were ten feet away.

Sowing Sweet Clover Seed.

When is the best time to sow sweet clover for bees, in the fall or spring?

MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—I don't know. Sweet clover is a contrary sort of thing. It seems to grow with no trouble under the most adverse circumstances (as by the side of a hard road where some effort is made to suppress it), and seems to fail where it has the very best chance. One year I sowed a piece with oats in the spring, the ground having excellent preparation. A fine stand came up, although it did not make a strong growth that summer. The next spring not a plant was left to tell the tale. Every one winter-killed. I think the soft ground was against it, allowing it to heave. Last spring I sowed a few acres with oats, and it never came up; at least not more than two or three plants to the square rod, leaving me \$6.50 out for the trial. I'm inclined to believe that either fall or spring will do; only I think the ground ought to be very solid. From what I have seen, I suspect that the ideal thing would be to sow it in the fall on ground that is not even plowed, allowing cattle or horses to run over it and tramp it in. I don't believe many have made as bad a failure with it as I have, and I wish some one would tell me what was wrong.

Caging the Queen During the Honey Season.

1. If you wish to cage a queen in the honey season, do you cage her in a fine wire cage, or in a cage made of queen-excluding zinc?

2. If you had a queen that you could not use at the time, if you put her in a wire cage, and then in a hive, would the bees feed her? If so, what kind of wire should be used?

3. If you had a young swarm, and only wanted what honey you could get that season, would you cage the queen? If so, in what kind of wire?

SMITH HILL.

ANSWERS.—1. In a wire cage.

2. Generally they would feed her. You could give her a supply of honey or candy, and then she would be independent. Put her in a cage of common wire-cloth about 12 meshes to the inch.

3. I think in most cases I would not cage the queen. It is possible, however, that if the honey harvest lasts not more than three weeks, you would get more surplus by caging the queen in common wire-cloth, or excluder zinc.

Increase from Poor Honey-Gatherers.

I read on page 451 about a colony that gave twice as much surplus honey as the average does; and if an increase was made by swarming, it would be by the poorest surplus gatherers. Do you think that a good colony could not come from the poorer surplus gatherers? I do, for I bought a colony of bees where two small swarms clustered together, which were hived in an eight-frame hive. The colony got a good start last fall, but this spring it was weak, I think, because their queen was old. My bees did well this summer (for I think they have 50 pounds of extracted white clover honey), considering where I have kept them.

MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—I'm not sure whether I get the drift of your question, but I certainly should not expect as good results, other things being equal, to breed from the queen of a colony of poor gatherers, as to breed from the queen of a colony of good gatherers.

When to Buy Bees in Box-Hives, Etc.

1. If I bought bees in box-hives (the old kind), could I buy early next spring, and transfer to dovetailed hives before swarming-time?

2. What month in the spring would you advise buying?

3. How much sealed honey should be in eight frames to winter one colony? Give about the depth, as I am no judge of pounds in frames, as I am a beginner.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes.

2. If close by, say less than a mile, better buy before the bees get to flying much. If more than a mile away, then it doesn't matter if you do not buy till time of fruit-bloom. That's safer than to name the month, for months change.

3. Three or four of the outside frames should be pretty well filled with honey, and the others should have honey to a depth of two or three inches.

Hiving Swarms.

1. I noticed in answer to Ben Avon, in Gleanings in Bee-Culture, page 239, about hiving bees on empty combs, he puts four frames in the hive and then fills it with dummies. What are dummies?

2. Do you put on the hives of prime swarms surplus fixtures as soon as they are hived, with a honey-board between the brood and surplus?

TENNESSEE.

ANSWERS.—1. Take a board the size of your brood-frame without top-bar, and nail on it a top-bar, and you have a dummy. I prefer a dummy half an inch shorter than the brood-frame. In thickness it may be anywhere from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to an inch. If thin, it is better to have a cleat on each end to prevent warping.

2. When working for extracted honey it is advisable to have an excluder over the brood-chamber, in which case the surplus arrangements may be put on at time of hiving. In working for comb honey with full-sized starters in sections,

excluders are not necessary; and when excluders are not used then the surplus arrangements should not be put on the swarm for perhaps two days, so as to allow the queen time enough to become established in the brood-chamber below. If the surplus arrangements are put on at time of hiving there is danger of the queen going above, if no excluder is present.

* The Afterthought. *

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, O.

CO-OPERATION IN COLORADO.

W. L. Porter's account of co-operation in Colorado, on page 437, seems to show considerable success—a sort of boy-woodchuck success—had to succeed, their local prices being cut down so low, and likely to go lower. Their being driven by their distance from market to act together in selling may eventually have an important effect on honey-selling almost everywhere. The boy who does not *have* to catch woodchuck may also go in to catch one.

WIRE-CLOTH OVER SMOKER-VALVE.

So to keep that bungling "other fellow" from half spoiling your smoker-valve with his bedaubed finger-tips—so simple—just a bit of wire-cloth put over. I'd go to work and thank Harry Howe for that, only no one ever uses my smoker but myself. Page 444.

BEARS AND TURTLE'S EGGS.

We sometimes envy those who have the very best ranges of the world without thinking of the drawbacks. Where the ocean occasionally blows in almost *ala* Galveston, and bears are pretty sure to come in, and both contingencies must be provided against—well, unless a fellow was pretty enterprising he might wish himself somewhere else. Stands seven feet high and bear-fence of barbed wire—say, dear Boss, ask him for a photograph of it.

From Mr. Gifford's saying that sea-turtle's eggs are about as large as hen's-eggs but not as good, I judge they use them—the better article being scarce in howling wildernesses. In a swamp near Fort Wayne, Ind., there used to be enormous turtles whose correspondingly big eggs provoked one to see if they could not be eaten. I have eaten them, but only a pretty hungry man would vote them worth eating. Page 444.

NATURAL INCREASE BY NATURAL SWARMING.

Dr. Miller touches a very sore spot, on page 445. Natural increase by natural swarming has many things in its favor. Perhaps the most important thing (most important if true) is, that the man who undertakes to improve bees, improves them the other way—*disimproves* them—and nature's process will obviate the most of that. But we have to pause before the fact that the best colonies seldom swarm, and therefore we do not get increase from them but from poorer ones.

"DEAR BOSS" OR "DEAR BEESWAX."

And so instead of saying "Dear Boss," shall I say "Dear Beeswax?" Page 450.

THE CROPS OF WAX-SCALES.

If it takes 1,474,560 wax-scales to the pound, and the bee produces six at a crop, the number of crops is 245,760. Conundrum: How many crops will one bee produce as the result of a flow of honey lasting say seven days? I was going to say about three. But that would call for 81,920 bees. What's the matter? At least three things may be the matter. Possibly the secretions bees add to the scales in making them up into finished wax largely increase the weight. Perhaps it seldom happens that so much as a pound of wax is made during one run of honey. And perhaps my three crops from each bee should be increased. Who knows in how rapid succession crops of scales are raised? Possibly it may be already in print somewhere.

Let's begin again at the other end of the puzzle. A five-pound swarm (22,000 bees) need, in addition to the start their keeper gave them, a pound of wax to fill their chamber. If they really need 245,760 sets of scales, and nearly but not

quite all the bees secrete, that is twelve crops for each bee. So it looks as if when once begun the scale harvests came oftener than once a day. Page 446.

EVILS OF IN-BREEDING.

Anent the Simpson article on in-breeding, I am glad to see in-breeding opposed. Decidedly harmful—and "just awfully" handy. Often the ambitious breeder seems to have only the choice of breeding close, or giving up the thing he is working at. It is in us all to minimize too strongly the evils of a practice which we find very convenient indeed. The wise man should deplore necessary evils, not warp his judgment into praising them.

I can hardly agree that long tongues are merely a symptom. The long pole brings down the persimmons; it is not a symptom of the gale which blows them down. Pages 453-5.

* The Home Circle. *

Conducted by Prof. A. J. Gook, Claremont, Calif.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

I have already, perhaps more than once, referred to thoughtful care and kindness in the treatment of our animal friends. I love the "Beatitudes"—the preface to that grandest, sweetest and best of sermons, "The Sermon on the Mount"—the incomparable 5th chapter of Matthew, with the chapters following. I once heard a superintendent of public instruction, of Michigan, say that he would not grant a teacher a certificate who could not repeat the words to "America." Such a one would be incompetent in the line of patriotic instincts.

One is certainly better equipped for all life's struggle who has the "Beatitudes," not only fast locked in memory, but also enshrined in his heart. It is suggestive that of the nine Beatitudes the fifth, or pivotal one (and the one next to "Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God," which is surely best, as it may be said to insure all others) is this: "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." The dear old Book does not leave us in the dark as to who the merciful man is, or at least as to his character. The merciful man is merciful to his beast. It always makes me grieve to pass a horse whose ribs cry out loudly against his care and treatment. Just think of twenty-eight—a horse has fourteen pairs of ribs—living indictments against one for breaking the 5th Beatitude! What a comfort to drive, to care for, to be with our horses, when they are fat, round, sleek, and beautiful. The added pleasure is enough to urge one to give the care necessary to secure the blessed results. It is real economy thus to feed and care for these faithful servants.

The well-conditioned horse is comfortable, and discomfort preys upon energy and competency. The ribless horse, so far as vision is concerned, is the efficient horse.

Then, too, we ought to give earnest heed to our own reputation. The same blessed Book says: "Avoid the appearance of evil." How sadly must everyone be judged—who drives a lean, hungry, decrepit old horse. I can but think that such a one may well pray, "Lord be merciful unto me a sinner." Cruelty to a man, who can speak and defend his right, is indefensible; to a child unable to defend himself, it is despicable. What shall we say, then, of him who neglects or mistreats his horse or cow? These faithful friends can neither defend themselves nor voice their ills. Shakespeare might well have said of such a one, as he did of the miser, "I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon, than such a man." Surely, if we could all realize that our own pleasure, our profit, our reputation, were being weighed in the balance, we would clothe up the uncanny old ribs of the faithful old horse, and would feel more like men, in the assurance that we were not treading under foot that best precept—the golden rule.

All this is written because of an object lesson which our canyon experience brought to us. Each of two men—both splendid men—had their horses with them. These men were both of our party. They are men of high Christian character, and possess, deservedly, the love and sincere respect and esteem of all their neighbors and acquaintances. Yet in one respect there was a contrast. The horses of one were fat, fine and beautiful. Their round, plump bodies, and fine sleek, shining coats, showed that they were subjects of thought-



APIARY OF WM. W. COREY, OF HARTFORD CO., CONN.

ful care and attention. There seemed to be a happy understanding between horses and master. Feeding and watering were always prompt, regular and generous. When out with the saddle, in climbing the steep, rugged mountain trails, a halt and rest was often necessary. If these were at all prolonged, the cinch was loosened. No wonder those horses were ready for the hardest climb, and stoutest pull, and it was a pleasure to note the pride which all in the family seemed to feel in these horses. I believe the horses felt the appreciation. It is a united family, and the horses may be counted in.

The other man's horse had ribs—great, big ribs—twenty-eight of them all standing out in boldest relief. He also had a sore shoulder. The feeding was not prompt, was not regular, was, I dare say, at times omitted entirely. This horse did not seem in love with life. Were I his master I should fear he did not love me. I am sure I should take no pride in driving him. And I hope I should have disturbing dreams, in

which the 5th "Beatitude" and the Golden Rule would play a conspicuous part. I doubt if this horse was uncinched in the rest times, as he bore his owner or other up the steep mountain sides. "Old Don" refused to draw his load as he came to the steepest, hardest climb. He seemed to say, "I can't do it; it is too hard."

I wish again to repeat the lines of Eliza Cook:

"Oh, if to us one precious thing
Not theirs—a soul—is given;
Kindness to them will be a thing
To bear it up to heaven."

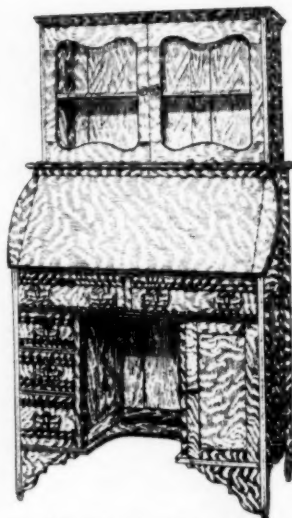
MUSIC IN THE HOME.

I wonder if we all appreciate the added charm that music gives to the home. Charles Darwin made the lamentable confession that, whereas he, as a boy and young man, was very fond of music, art and poetry, he gave his life so exclusively and so energetically to scientific research that he lost his love and taste for the other things. He did such grand work in science that we may the less regret the atrophy of the other qualities. He regretted this withering-up process, and said that were he to live his life over, he would give time to cultivate these other desirable faculties of his being. Does not the parable of the talent and the napkin urge us to round out our being and lives by cultivating all our faculties? I have had a somewhat similar experience to that of Darwin, and I also regret it. In my early life I was not only very fond of music, as I am still, but I quickly learned music. Hearing a piece sung once or twice, would make me able to sing it correctly. My daughter now sings, and some of her pieces delight me beyond expression. Yet, though I have heard them sung a score of times, I can not sing them. Were I to live life again, I should keep this music in my soul, rich and full. I have missed much.

Again, I know of several who seemed to have little taste or aptitude in music, who, by study, have become fine musicians. Music is so rich a gift and so priceless an adornment in the home that its cultivation may never wisely be neglected. It refines performer and listener. It gives the healthiest and best recreation, the keenest and most wholesome entertainment. If anything will fasten the love of children in the home, and stay their footsteps from wandering away, it is music.

I wish all our home circles might be the center of fine and oft-recurring concerts, that all the members might be the more knit into one bond of love and good fellowship.

DESKS FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES!



Combined Desk and Book-Case
Size, 66-in. high, 36 in. wide,
19 in. deep.
Price, \$13.75.

THESE DESKS are made of quarter-sawed oak, first-class finish, well put together, and will please every purchaser. They are an ornament to any home, as well as being a useful necessity. Would make a FINE GIFT for father, mother or sister.

The Combination Desk and Book-Case

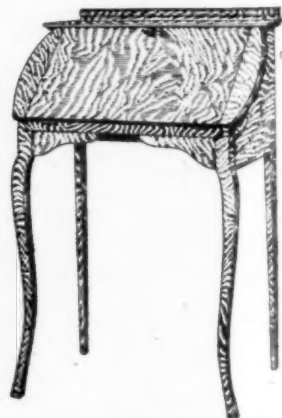
is just the thing for a farmer or business man of any kind, to keep his private papers in, and for his books, etc. The drawers have locks, and there are a number of pigeon-holes inside each of the desks shown herewith.

The low prices quoted are f.o.b. Chicago. Send for free catalog. Address,

The Royal Star Combination
Game-Board Co.,

773 to 779 Carroll Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

[The above firm is entirely reliable.—EDITOR.]



Ladies' Desk.
Size, 40 in. high, 25 in. wide, 15 1/2
in. deep.
Price, \$2.85.

When writing to any of our Advertisers, please mention the American Bee Journal.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Our Shippers :

We were obliged to notify you a few weeks ago that one Joseph M. McCaul had leased our old quarters at Nos. 120-122 West Broadway, New York City, and had there started up business under the name "HILDRETH, McCaul Co.," and had distributed a multitude of circulars so worded as to create the impression that his business was a successor to or a branch of the business of Hildreth & Segelken.

For the protection of our shippers and ourselves, we at once instructed our attorney to commence action to enjoin the said McCaul from using the name HILDRETH in any manner whatsoever in connection with his business. On the 10th day of July, 1901, Hon. David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, after a full argument upon the merits, issued a peremptory injunction, of which the following is an extract :

"And it appearing that the plaintiffs have for a long time been and now are carrying on business under the style of 'Hildreth & Segelken,' and that the defendant has recently opened a business at 120-122 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and is carrying on the same under the style of 'Hildreth, McCaul Co.,' and that such act is in violation of the plaintiffs' rights, and that the commission or continuance thereof, during the pendency of this action will produce irreparable injury to the plaintiffs; it is

ORDERED that the defendant (Joseph M. McCaul) and each of his agents, servants and employees and all other persons acting under his authority and direction be, and he and they are hereby restrained and enjoined from showing, displaying or otherwise using during the pendency of this action in or upon any papers, devices, sign or signs, or otherwise, in the business conducted by the defendant at No. 120-122 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or elsewhere the name of "Hildreth" separately or conjunctively with any other name, designation or description."

Outside of our desire in our own interests to protect the name which we have built by years of satisfactory dealings with our customers, we hastened to procure this injunction as soon as possible, to prevent our shippers from being misled into sending their goods to one who would make an attempt to gain their trade by such a trick and device.

With thanks for the many expressions of good-will we have received from our shippers concerning this attempt to trade under our name, we are,

Sincerely yours,

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN,

265-267 Greenwich Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT A HIGH GRADE OF Italian Bees and Queens?

2-frame Nucleus with Untested Queen, \$2.00, purchaser paying express charges.

NOTICE.

Having sold my property I am required to give possession soon, as well as move my entire apiary. Therefore I will quit filling orders Sept. 1. Our bees will be put in a more roomy place, and there prepared for winter.

Months.....	July and August.			
Number of Queens.....	1	6	12	
GOLDEN QUEENS.				
Untested.....	\$.75	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00	
Tested.....	1.25	6.50	10.00	
Selected Tested.....	2.00	9.00	16.00	
Breeders.....	5.00			
HONEY QUEENS.				
Untested.....	\$.75	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00	
Tested.....	1.25	6.50	10.00	
Selected Tested.....	1.50	7.00	12.00	

Safe arrival guaranteed. Descriptive price-list free. D. J. BLOCHER, Pearl City, Ill.

28Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

Dittmer's Foundation!

Retail—Wholesale—Jobbing.

I use a PROCESS that produces EVERY ESSENTIAL necessary to make it the BEST and MOST desirable in all respects. My PROCESS and AUTOMATIC MACHINES are my own inventions, which enable me to SELL FOUNDATION and

Work Wax Into Foundation For Cash

at prices that are the lowest. Catalog giving

Full Line of Supplies,

with prices and samples, free on application. BEESWAX WANTED.

GUS. DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

QUEENS

Now ready to supply by returned mail. STOCK which can not be EXCELLED!!! Bred under the SUPERSEDING CONDITION of the colony.

GOLDEN ITALIANS, the GREAT HONEY-GATHERERS. They have no SUPERIOR and few equal. 75c each; 6 for \$4.00.

RED CLOVER QUEENS, the LONG-TONGUED ITALIANS, which left all RECORDS behind in GATHERING HONEY, \$1 each; 6 for \$5. SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.

C. H. W. WEBER, Successor to CHAS. F. MUTH, 2146 & 2148 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, O.

Headquarters for Bee-Supplies. Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

Catalog free; send for same.

Bees = Supplies

CATALOG FREE.

I. J. STRINGHAM,

105 Park Place, - NEW YORK, N. Y.
13A26t Please mention the Bee Journal.



WHEN YOU SEE

"HORSE-HIGH, BULL-STRONG, PIG-TIGHT" applied to fencing, it always means The PAGE.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

\$13.00 to Buffalo Pan-American and Return—\$13.00.

Tickets on sale daily via the Nickel Plate Road, good returning 10 days from date of sale. Especially low rates for 15 and 30 day limit Chicago to Buffalo and return. Tickets at lowest rates to all points East. John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. Phone Central 2057. Chicago Ticket Office, 111 Adams St. 18-3t

GENERAL ITEMS

Bees Did Fairly Well.

The bees did fairly well here the forepart of the season on white clover, but it all dried up. We did not have any rain for three weeks. It has rained now, and I think we will have some buckwheat honey yet.

JOHN C. SCHUEMAN.

Monroe Co., Wis., July 26.

From an Amateur Bee-Keeper.

Number 30 of the American Bee Journal is just at hand; it is a splendid paper, and I would not be without it. I have taken it for four years now. Although I am an amateur I take great pleasure in its columns. I now have about 25 colonies, with 12 of them in old boxes of all sorts, and from which I get very little honey; but I have taken about 70 pounds from some of the others this season—all alfalfa honey.

J. ROY BRADSHAW.

Humboldt Co., Nev., Aug. 2.

Drouth and Little Honey.

There is but little honey in southern Iowa, and in Missouri I think it is still scarcer. I had about 1,000 pounds from colonies enough to have stored 3,000 in a good season. The gathering came to a sudden stop in the early days of July. I have had swarms some seasons as late as July 15 that filled the brood-frames of a Jumbo hive. Our July was the hottest and driest anybody remembers. No rain from June 21 to July 28. We are having some rain now. Corn will make less than half a crop. Potatoes and garden vegetables are wiped out. Swarming was quite free in June. I will have to feed some of the swarms now. I am hoping for a fall flow. If it does not come I have the choice of heavy feeding or starved bees.

EDWIN BEVINS.

Decatur Co., Iowa, Aug. 9.

Bees Have Done Well.

My bees have done well this season, giving me a nice surplus of white honey, with the fall flow now commencing, and prospects good.

E. B. TYRELL.

Genesee Co., Mich., Aug. 12.

Bees Selecting a Home Before Swarming.

Rip Van Winkle says, on page 429, he does not think that bees select their future home, for certain reasons. And I know they do, under certain conditions. Still, as a rule, they do not.

Years ago I kept bees in Canada, in box-hives. All increase was by natural swarming. When the hives became crowded I raised them on blocks at the corners. The day before a first swarm issued, the bees that were clustered on the outside of the hive would go into the hive, fill themselves with honey, and pack closely in and under the hive. I had a colony prepare for swarming, and it set in to rain, and continued more or less cold, windy and wet for eight days. Then the bees swarmed, and went directly to their selected (or where their selected) tree stood. The sun came out for half an hour the day previous to their swarming, and the scouts went out and selected the tree. I had two men chopping, and they reported that they had found a swarm of bees. So we cut the tree down, and not a bee was there. It was raining lightly when we cut it down. In that case the bees all let go at once, almost like emptying a bucket of water by turning it upside down. They never even stopped to circle about, but went straight for their selected tree. They hazed about for quite awhile, and finally clus-

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" & Cat. 212 free. W. Chester, Pa.

Bees that Have a Record

(See page 459 American Bee Journal.)

Have longest tongues, handsome, gentle, great hustlers for honey, all tested queens, and sold at rate of \$8 per dozen. By return mail.

HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.
31Atf Mention the American Bee Journal.

MANUFACTURER OF

BEE-HIVES

Sections, Shipping-Cases—Everything used by bee-keepers. Orders filled promptly. We have the best shipping facilities in the world. You will save money by sending for our Price-List. Address, Minn. Bee-Keepers' Supply Mfg. Co., Nicollet Island Power Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

16Atf Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

BEES WAX

We will pay 20c. cash, per lb. for pure, bright yellow beeswax, and 20c. cash, per lb. for pure, dark beeswax delivered here, CHAMBERLAIN MEDICINE CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

27A13t Please mention the Bee Journal.



TENNESSEE QUEENS....

Fine lot of Choice Tested Queens reared last season, daughters of select imported and select golden queens, reared 3 1/4 miles apart, and mated to select drones, \$1.50 each; Untested Warranted Queens, from same breeders, either strain, 75c each. No bees owned nearer than 2 1/2 miles. None impure within 3, and but few within 5 miles.

28 years' experience. Discount on large orders. Contracts with dealers a specialty.

JOHN M. DAVIS,

SPRING HILL, TENN.

34A3t Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

THE WHEEL OF TIME
for all time is the

Metal Wheel.

We make them in all sizes and varieties, 10 FIT ANY AXLE. Any height, any width of tire desired. Our wheels are either direct or stagger spoke. Can FIT YOUR WAGON perfectly without change.

NO BREAKING DOWN.
No dryax out. No rusting tires. Cheap because they endure. Send for catalogue and prices. Free upon request.

Electric Wheel Co.
Box 16 Quincy, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Are You Going to the PAN-AMERICAN

If so, I have accommodations for persons wishing to visit the exposition. Rates reasonable. Good car-service to any part of the city. If any wish to engage rooms in advance, address,

M. M. RICKARD,

254 Dodge Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

[Mr. Rickard is a bee-keeper, and will take good care of his patrons.—EDITOR.] 34Atf

The Emerson Binder

This Emerson stiff-board Binder with cloth back for the American Bee Journal we mail for but 60 cents; or we will send it with the Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.40. It is a fine thing to preserve the copies of the Journal as fast as they are received. If you have this "Emerson" no further binding is necessary.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

tered, and we hived them and took them home.

Another similar case was in Iowa. A swarm was prepared to come out, but the weather turned bad for eight days, and when they finally came out, they left in just such a hurry. I ran about a mile into the woods and came up to them as they were going into their tree. They could be heard by their loud hum or roaring at a distance of ten rods. I ran in the right direction, and then would stop and listen. The last run I made I passed them about six rods. Of course I cut down the tree at once, and took them home.

A man at Tustin reported a swarm of bees in his pile of fruit-boxes; that was four years ago, and he wanted me to get them, so I went, and no bees were there. But they came the following day. The man saw the scouts there, and supposed they had already taken possession. They were probably scouts from a clustered swarm. I do not believe one swarm out of a thousand looks up its locality before clustering, in this climate, as there is no necessity for it on account of the weather being always favorable.

I found a swarm on the 19th of last April. They had been clustered for two days, had daubed the limb of the tree where they clustered all white with wax. I now have eight colonies. DR. E. GALLUP.

Orange Co., Calif., July 15.

No Rain for Over Two Months.

There has been no rain in this vicinity in over two months, and corn is ruined; there are few vegetables, and bees may have to be fed for winter. Water in wells and cisterns is giving out, and fruit is scarce. Honey will bring a good price, or should do so.

E. T. FLANAGAN.

St. Clair Co., Ill., Aug. 7.

The "Jouncer"—by the Original Jouncer.

Upon receipt of the American Bee Journal for July 5, I was a little surprised—gratified more than a little, and actually felt flattered over the kind words that Mr. C. Davenport uses in his enthusiastic praise of my quick method of getting bees out of an extracting-super—via the "jouncer."

The "jouncer," in my practice, was devised for the purpose of quickly ridding a shallow Heddon super of bees, and the crude affair illustrated in Gleanings in Bee-Culture some three years ago, worked so well that I made a neat, substantial device, constructed with a cloth tray upon which all of the bees were caught, reducing the killing of bees to a minimum, and getting them in such shape as to dump them on the top of the brood-frames instead of scattering them all over the ground.

It seems to me that three years after description is a long time to wait for bee-keepers to catch on to such a very short cut.

But when I consider that my own enthusiasm over my device was somewhat subdued by the sort of half-way ridicule with which my statement in relation to its benefits were received by some of my brother bee-keepers here, I do not wonder, then, that only one man, so far as heard from, has taken kindly to it.

Perhaps the name "jouncer" has something about it that excites the risibilities, or the fact that the Rambler used it had some adverse effect. Any way, the bees are not shaken out, they are given a sudden, quick jar, or for a more euphonious word, "jounce," and the device, a "jouncer."

I have used the principle more or less for the past few years, and have kept mum about it for about three years.

When I left my own apiary in the southern end of this State, in charge of other parties, I had some misgivings about turning over my jouncer to them. As the parties were very sensible young men, I ran the risk, first showing them by practical demonstrations the use of the device and its effects. After the extracting season had well advanced, I received a letter from the parties, saying, "We are falling in love with your shallow super and the jouncer." That settles it as far as the Shaffner Bros. are concerned; they know a



BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Our New 1901 Fifty-Two Page Catalog Ready.

Send for a copy. It is free.

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY, Watertown, Wis., U.S.A.

Branch, G. B. LEWIS CO., 19 S. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind. Excellent shipping facilities and very low freight rates for Southern and Eastern territories.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

25 cents Cash paid for Beeswax.

This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying 25 cents a pound—CASH—for best yellow, upon its receipt, or 27 cents in trade. Impure wax not taken at any price.

Address as follows, very plainly,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 144 & 146 Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

Standard Bred Queens.

Acme of Perfection.

Not a Hybrid Among Them.

IMPROVED STRAIN GOLDEN ITALIANS.

World-wide reputation. 75 cts. each; 6 for \$4.00.

Long-Tongued 3-Banded Italians

bred from stock whose tongues measured 25-100 inch. These are the red clover hustlers of America.

75c each, or 6 for \$4.00. Safe arrival guaranteed.

FRED W. MUTH & CO.

Headquarters for Bee-Keepers' Supplies,

S.W. Cor. Front and Walnut Sts.

Catalog on application. CINCINNATI, O.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Daily Excursions to Buffalo and New York,

via Nickel Plate Road. Through trains to New York City without change. Vestibuled sleepers Chicago to Boston. Dining-cars on all trains. Meals served on American Club plan, at from 35 cents to \$1.00. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. 20—3t

1901—Bee-Keepers' Supplies!

We can furnish you with The A. I. Root Co's goods at wholesale or retail at their prices. We can save you freight, and ship promptly. Market price paid for beeswax. Send for our 1901 catalog. M. H. HUNT & SON, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich

If you want the Bee-Book

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to

Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Cal.,

FOR HIS
"Bee-Keeper's Guide."

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Send for circulars

regarding the oldest and most improved and original Bingham Bee-Smoker. FOR 23 YEARS THE BEST ON EARTH.

25Atf T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

BEE-SUPPLIES!

ROOT'S GOODS AT ROOT'S PRICES.

Everything used by bee-keepers. POWDER'S HONEY-JARS. Prompt service. Low Freight Rates. NEW CATALOG FREE.

WALTER S. POWDER.
312 MASS. AVE. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



A Superior Red Clover Queen

(AN UNTESTED ITALIAN)

For sending us One New Subscriber and 25 cents (\$1.25 in all.)

We arranged with one of the oldest and best queen-breeders (having many years' experience) to rear queens for us this season. His bees average quite a good deal the longest tongues of any yet measured. The Breeder he uses is direct from Italy, having imported her himself. Her worker-bees are large, somewhat leather-colored, very gentle, and scarcely requiring veil or smoke. They stored red clover honey last season.

All queens guaranteed to arrive in good condition, and all will be clipped, unless otherwise ordered.

We would like each of our present readers to have one or more of these fine Queens. Simply send us the name and address of a new subscriber for the American Bee Journal for one year, and 25 cents extra, and the Queen will be mailed to you. Our queen-rearer is now caught up with orders, and expects to be able to mail them hereafter within 48 hours after we receive the order. He is in another State, and we will send him the Queen orders as fast as we get them at this office. He is prepared to rear and mail a large number.

The cash prices of these Queens are \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.70; or 6 for \$5.00.

Send all orders to

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

144 & 146 Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

good thing after they have used it, and have gotten rid of the slow process of brushing bees from the combs.

It is just possible that others besides Mr. Davenport have used the plan, or have tried to use it; perhaps a comb or two has broken down in the first attempt. I think they are more likely to break in a frame deeper than the Heddon—that may have condemned the plan in their estimation; but what if a comb does break now and then, has there not been an immense saving of time? And the more the plan is used, the more skill acquired and less combs broken.

I think Mr. Davenport is entitled to some credit for the use of the principle, for I have used it only on shallow supers, while he goes further and uses it on deeper frames. Any way, I hope the plan will be useful to other bee-keepers.

J. H. MARTIN.

Fresno Co., Calif.



60 Pounds Red Clover Per Colony.

G. M. Doolittle says in the Progressive Beekeeper:

For the past 20 years red clover has failed to blossom in central New York, owing to an almost infinitesimal insect which works in great numbers in each head, just before the blossom would appear. This causes the head to harden and no blossom to open. But this year, owing to our continued rainy weather, or some other cause, we had fields red with clover bloom again, and when the hot weather came on the bees began to roll in the honey at a rate never known here before, outside of a good basswood yield, and for three or four days it was equal to any basswood yield. I could leave combs of honey out in the backyard all day long and not a bee look at the honey, though several might be seen collecting propolis off the ends of the frames where they come in contact with the hive. And as brood-rearing was pretty good, 37 days before this clover yield began, from 60 to 70 pounds of section honey is the result from colonies which had not been robbed of bees and brood to make nuclei with, to rear queens for the trade.

I think I hear some one asking about the "long-tongues." Well, I have not had time to have any measurements taken, as I have been too rushed this season hardly to sleep nights, but if any have long tongues all must, as I see little difference in the working of any colony which was in a proper condition to work. And this from the first crop of red clover. The most claimed by those having red clover queens is, that they work on the second crop, that having shorter corollas than the blossoms of the first crop.

The Root German Steam Wax-Press.

This is now put upon the market by the A. I. Root Co. Copying after the Germans, who have been ahead of us in this matter, a very substantial wax-press has been completed, which is perhaps an improvement upon any in Germany. It is of large size, holding more than a bushel of comb at a time. Its manipulation is given in Gleanings in Bee-Culture as follows:

To use, the can is placed on a common stove, and is filled with about three inches of water. The wire-cloth basket is filled with old comb, slumgum, or any wax refuse. The water is brought to a boil, when the basket with its contents is set down into the can. The handle is unscrewed until the pressure-plate rests against the cover-plate. This is then set down on top of the can, and the water is allowed to boil. The steam generated passes all through the mass, and when the wax in the basket settles down, more refuse is put in. After all the free wax is

steamed out, the screw and plunger-plate are turned down. One person grasps the two handles of the can, and another one turns the screw down until a tight squeeze is exerted. It is then left for a little while when another

all along to keep up brood-rearing, and sometimes we get some surplus, we again go through all; and, taking off the top (or third) story, we go through the brood-chambers, putting all combs with honey in the top, or



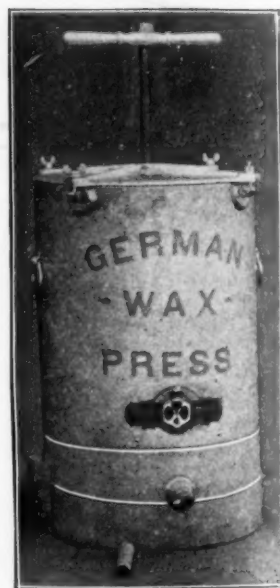
squeeze is applied, and so alternately for a period of 15 or 20 minutes. The screw is then raised up, and the slumgum is poked over with a stick, and again pressure is applied. By this time every particle of wax is pressed out. The basket is dumped, and the operation is repeated as before.

It is advisable to use a sheet of burlap or cheese-cloth to line the inside of the basket during the process of rendering, otherwise the cocoons will be forced between the meshes of the coarse wire-cloth. A finer mesh of cloth would not stand the enormous pressure, and hence burlap or cheese-cloth in connection with a coarse wire-cloth should be used.

Comb and Extracted Honey from the Same Hive.

Louis Scholl, as he tells in Gleanings in Bee-Culture, produces both comb and extracted honey from the same colony. He uses divisible brood-chambers, and early in the season (which in his Texas climate is in February) he sees that each colony has sufficient stores and a good queen. He says further:

After all are in proper order they are let alone for a few weeks; and when the weather is warm and favorable, and honey coming in (we generally have enough honey coming in



Catnip Seed Free!

We have a small quantity of Catnip Seed which we wish to offer our readers. Some consider catnip one of the greatest of honey-yielders. We will mail to one of our regular subscribers **one ounce** of the seed for sending us **ONE NEW** subscriber to the American Bee Journal for a year with \$1.00; or will mail to any one an ounce of the seed and the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.30; or will mail an ounce of the seed alone for 50 cents. As our stock of this seed is very small, better order soon.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

144 & 146 Erie St., - CHICAGO, ILL.

QUEENS! QUEENS!

From honey-gathering stock. Tested, \$1.00; untested, 75 cents. "SHADY NOOK APIARY."
JAMES WARREN SHERMAN,
29A13t SAG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Low Rates to Buffalo Pan-American.

The Nickel Plate Road are selling tickets at exceptionally low rates to Buffalo and return, good for 10, 15 and 30 days. For particulars and Pan-American folder of buildings and grounds, write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. Phone Central 2057. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St 19-3t

ALBINO QUEENS If you want the most prolific Queens—if you want the gentlest Bees—if you want the best honey-gatherers you ever saw—try my Albinos. Untested Queens in April, \$1.00; Tested, \$1.50.
11A26t J. D. GIVENS, LISAON, TEX.

Please Mention the Bee Journal when writing Advertisers....

the third super, and all the empty combs in the two chambers of the brood-nest, arranging the combs so as to spread the brood, and to push brood-rearing, as we want a great force of bees just at the beginning of the main flow, which with us is about the first of May. The other super, containing the combs of honey, is now set on top. This operation will generally be done at about swarming-time in the month of March, sometimes sooner or later, depending on the earliness or lateness of the season; and at this examination, if some colonies are overpopulous, combs of hatching brood are taken from them and used either to strengthen weaker colonies or for making nuclei. If some of the colonies have already started queen-cells they are destroyed or otherwise as the case may be. I have already said something about swarming; but with such a large brood-chamber, and providing plenty of room for the queen, there will be very little if any swarming; but I gave the foregoing for the "exceptions."

Now comes the time of our main flow, which is just beginning; and if everything has been favorable we shall have strong colonies with a large force of bees; and, besides having had plenty of honey for breeding purposes, they will have some surplus stored in the shallow extracting-super above.

We must now hurry and get on the comb-honey supers; so, taking the section-supers, which we had all nice and ready, with foundation in the sections, and an extra Danzenbaker reversible bottom-board, we proceed as follows:

First set one of the section-supers down, and on this set the upper (or third) case of the hive, without removing the cover. Then move the two lower chambers, bottom-board and all, to one side of the stand, and in its place put the extra Danzenbaker bottom—the deep entrance-side up—putting on this the upper one of the two brood-chamber cases, and on this the lower one, thus cutting the brood-nest in two, thereby putting the honey in the upper frames in the center of the brood-nest for the bees to remove, while the upper frames now contain brood.

The two other supers, the section super with the extracted-honey super above it, are now set on top of the brood-chamber. Here are two features with which I am greatly pleased; namely, in having bees first used to storing in shallow extracting-supers; and when the section-super is put in between this and the brood-nest, they go right on to work in the sections without losing any time; and I have also found that nicer and fuller boxes of honey can be produced between such a super than where the cover is directly over the sections. Then by using shallow extracting-supers during the time before the main flow, as we have honey coming in nearly all the time, and sometimes a little more than is necessary for brood-rearing, it is stored in these supers, leaving plenty of room for the queen, while otherwise it would have to go to waste or the bees would store it in the brood-chamber, thereby crowding out the queen. With a set of these frames above, too, if a colony has more honey in the brood-chamber than is needed, the bees, when providing room, will carry the honey up into these frames, also bringing the brood up closer to the top of the frames.

California! If you care to know of its Fruits, Flowers, Climate or Resources, send for a sample copy of California's Favorite Paper—

The Pacific Rural Press,

The leading Horticultural and Agricultural paper of the Pacific Coast. Published weekly, handsomely illustrated, \$2.00 per annum. Sample copy free.

PACIFIC RURAL PRESS,

330 Market Street, - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Daily Excursions Via Nickel Plate Road
Chicago to Buffalo and New York. Special low rates and favorable limits to all points East. Call on or address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. 21-3t

SUPERIOR Red Clover Queens

We have obtained, this season, 150 pounds of comb honey per colony, one-third red clover honey. Untested, 75 cents; ½ doz., \$4.00. Tested, \$1.00; ½ doz., \$5.50.

LEININGER BROS., Ft. Jennings, O.

34Etf Please mention the Bee Journal

Wanted.

Comb and Extracted Honey. Will buy your honey no matter what quantity. Mail sample of extracted, state quality of comb honey and price expected delivered in Cincinnati. I pay promptly on receipt of goods. Refer you to Brighton German Bank, this city.

C. H. W. WEBER.

2146-2148 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

29Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

WRITE US

If you have large or small lots of HONEY to sell.

State quantity, how put up, kind of honey, price expected, and, if possible, mail sample. We pay spot cash.

REFERENCE—Wisconsin National Bank.

E. R. Pahl & Co.

34Atf MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Wanted Comb and Ex- tracted Honey!

State price, kind and quantity.
R. A. BURNETT & CO., 199 S. Water St., CHICAGO
33Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

Wanted—Honey.

Car Lots or otherwise; will pay highest market price, spot cash. Address, stating quantity, quality, and price desired at your station. Will send man to receive when lot is large enough to justify.

THOS. C. STANLEY & SON,

31Atf FAIRFIELD, ILL.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

FREE FOR A MONTH

If you are interested in Sheep in any way you cannot afford to be without the best Sheep Paper published in the United States.

Wool Markets and Sheep

has a hobby which is the sheep-breeder and his industry, first, foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day.

WOOL MARKETS AND SHEEP, CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Standard Belgian Hare Book!



BY M. D. CAPPS.

THIS book of 175 pages presents a clear and concise treatment of the Belgian Hare industry; its growth, origin and kinds; the sanitation and construction of the rabbitry; selection of breeding stock; care of the young, feeding, diseases and their cures, scoring, marketing, shipping, &c. First edition of 50,000 copies was sold in advance of publication.

Price, in handsome paper cover, 25 cents, postpaid; or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for only \$1.10.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

144 & 146 Erie Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing advertisers.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—For choice white comb honey the demand is equal to the receipts at 15c per pound, but off grades are slow at 1 to 3 cents less. Extracted is selling more freely at 5½¢@6c for white; amber, 5¢@5½¢. Beeswax steady at 30c.
R. A. BURNETT & Co.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—The honey market is rather dull on account of the warm weather. Extracted sells only to manufacturers from 5¢@6c; better grades alfalfa water-white from 6¢@7c; white clover from 8¢@9c. Fancy white comb honey sells from 13½¢@15¢.
C. H. W. WEBER.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The honey market is practically nominal, demands being nothing owing to the warm weather. We have had one lot of new honey in that sold at 17c. Extracted, light amber, 8c; amber, 6¢@7c.
BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

OMAHA, Aug. 8.—New comb honey is arriving by express in small quantities from Iowa and Colorado, and selling at \$3.50 per case in a retail way. California extracted honey is being offered carlots at 4½¢@4¾¢ per pound, f.o.b. California shipping-points, but we have not heard of any sales having been made thus far. The production of extracted honey seems to be quite large this year in Colorado, Utah and California.
PEYCKE BROS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—There is some demand for new crop of comb honey, and receipts are quite numerous for this time of the year. They have been principally from the South, but we are now beginning to receive shipments from New York State and near-by. We quote: Fancy white, 15c; No. 1 white, 13¢@14c; amber, 11¢@12c. No new buckwheat is on the market as yet, and we do not expect any before next month.

Extracted is decidedly dull. Plenty offerings, with only a limited demand, and quotations are rather nominal. We are selling at from 5¢@6c, according to quality, and Southern in barrels at from 55¢@65¢ per gallon. Beeswax dull and declining; for the present we quote 27¢@28c.
HILDRETH & SROELKEN.

DES MOINES, Aug. 7.—There is very little doing here in new crop of honey. Some small lots of near-by produced comb honey are on the market and selling in a retail way at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per case. We do not look for much trade in this line before Sept. 1. Our market does not consume a great deal of extracted honey.
PEYCKE BROS. & CHANEY.

DETROIT, Aug. 12.—Fancy white comb honey, 14¢@15c; No. 1, 13¢@14c; no dark to quote. Extracted, white, 6¢@7c. Beeswax, 25¢@26c.
M. H. HUNT & SON.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—Quite a good demand for fancy honey, 16¢@17c, and lower grades, 12¢@14c; old neglected. Advise moderate shipments only of new as yet.
BATTERSON & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—White comb, 11¢@12½¢; amber, 8¢@10c; dark, 6¢@7c. Extracted, white, 5½¢@—; light amber, 4½¢@5c; amber, 4¢@4½c. Beeswax, 26¢@28c.

The market shows the same quiet state as for some time past, bids of wholesale operators not being of a character to encourage free consigning from producing points. The German steamer Hermonthes, sailing this week via the Cape Horn route for Europe, took 152 cases extracted honey, destined for Germany.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 6.—Some very fine Missouri honey is now on the market, selling at 16¢@17c per pound for fancy white comb. Colorado and Utah shippers are offering new comb honey in carlots for first half of August shipment at 10c per pound for No. 1, and 9¢@9½c for No. 2, f.o.b. shipping-point. The market for extracted honey is as yet rather unsettled, asking prices ranging from 4½¢@4¾c, f.o.b. shipping-point. Buyers, however, seem to be in no hurry to make contracts.
PEYCKE BROS.

Wanted To Buy Honey

What have you to offer and at what price?
34Atf **ED WILKINSON, Wilton, Wis.**
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Wanted Fancy White Comb Honey in no-drip cases; also Extracted Honey. State price, delivered. We pay spot cash. **FRED W. MUTH & Co., Front & Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.** Reference—German National Bank, Cincinnati.
28A17t Please mention the Bee Journal.

We have a Large Stock on hand
and can ship promptly.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR
Hives, Extractors

OR ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THE
BEE-KEEPING LINE.

WE MAKE ONLY THE BEST.

Our Falcon Sections and New Process Foundation are ahead of everything, and cost no more than other makes. New Catalog and copy of THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER free. Address,

THE W. T. FALGONER MFG. CO.,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

W. M. GERRISH, East Notingham, N. H., carries a full line of our goods at catalog prices. Order of him and save freight.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

River Forest Apiaries !

FILL ALL ORDERS

By Return Mail.

Italian Queens Warranted

Untested, 75 cts.; Tested, \$1.00; Select Tested, \$1.50. Half dozen or larger lots as may be agreed on. Address,

RIVER FOREST APIARIES,
RIVER FOREST, Oak Park Post-Office,
30Atf Cook Co., ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

UNTESTED

Italian Queens Free

BY RETURN MAIL.

For sending us **One New Subscriber** for one year, to the American Bee Journal, with \$1.00, we will send, by **return mail**, a fine Untested Italian Queen free. This offer is made **only** to our present regular subscribers.



We will mail one of the above queens alone for 75 cents; or 3 for \$2.10.

Please do not conflict the above offer with the one on another page which refers to Red Clover Queens. For sending us **one** new subscriber at \$1.00, and 25 cts., we will mail you free an Untested Red Clover Italian Queen.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

144 & 146 Erie St.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

24th Year **Dadant's Foundation.** 24th Year

We guarantee satisfaction. **

What more can anybody do? **BEAUTY, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, No LOSS, PATENT WEED-PROCESS SHEETING.**

Why does it sell so well? **

Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in 23 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

Very fine pure-bred **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** Chickens and Eggs for sale at very low prices.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee—Revised,
The classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

Beeswax wanted at all times.

CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

More Bee-Keepers' Paradises....

E. R. Root has just returned from a 6,000-mile trip through some of the best bee-locations in the world, and has already begun his series of write-ups, accompanied with fine photos, in Gleanings in Bee-Culture. The following editorial appears Aug. 1, and will give something of an idea of what he will describe:

Some little time ago I promised to tell about the bee-keepers' paradise in Texas. I have this on the docket, and it will appear as I take up the line of my travels. But since running across that paradise I have run into two or three others. There is one west of the Rockies, in Colorado, that is not yet overstocked with bees or bee-keepers; another one in Central Idaho—in fact, I do not know but the whole State. These will be described in turn. The fact is, millions of capital are being invested in irrigation; irrigation means alfalfa; alfalfa means a paradise for bees. But I found all along my trip that alfalfa-growing preceded bee-keeping by two or three years, for it seems to take about that length of time before bee-keepers find these gold-mines that have been hitherto unoccupied.

If you are dissatisfied with your present location, and for financial reasons, or on account of health, will be compelled to leave, subscribe for Gleanings in Bee-Culture, and learn something about the great South and the great West. There are many locations in the West that are not yet occupied—splendid bee-locations. If you wish to learn about them, send 25 cents for a six-months' trial subscription, or \$1.00 for one year and one untested Italian queen. Or, send \$2.00 and we will send Gleanings one year and one of our celebrated Red Clover Queens.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio.

(U. S. A.)



GEORGE W. YORK & CO. 144 & 146 Erie Street,

CHICAGO ILL.

are headquarters for ROOT'S BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES IN CHICAGO. Send to them for their free Catalog.